

Bolshevik-German Armistice Is Signed; Peace Parle Starts

Articles in Effect Today Call for Immediate Negotiations for End of War

Truce for 28 Days Can Be Extended

Prohibition of Movement of Teuton Troops Too Late To Be Effective

BERLIN (via London), Dec. 16.—An armistice agreement between the Bolshevik government in Russia and the Teutonic allies was signed at Brest-Litovsk Saturday, according to an official communication issued to-day. The armistice becomes effective at noon Monday, and is to remain in force until January 14.

A provision in the armistice agreement is that peace negotiations are to begin immediately after the signing of the armistice.

The text of the communication says: "An armistice agreement was signed at Brest-Litovsk yesterday by plenipotentiary representatives of the Russian Upper Army Administration on the one hand, and those of the Upper Army Administration of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other hand.

"The armistice begins at noon December 17, and remains in force until January 14, 1918. Unless seven days' notice is given, it continues in force automatically. It extends to all the land, air and naval forces of the common fronts.

"According to Clause 2 of the treaty, peace negotiations are to begin immediately after the signing of an armistice."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.—Announcement was made to-day by the Bolshevik official news agency that Russia and Germany had agreed upon the terms of an armistice.

Clause as to Troop Transfer

The Russian delegates constituting the armistice committee at Brest-Litovsk have advised the Bolshevik authorities at the Smolny Institute that in consequence of the signing of the armistice, which begins December 17, "I propose, until receiving the full text of the treaty, to create all military operations."

Both sides signing this agreement bind themselves until December 30, 1917 (new style, January 12, 1918) not to carry on offensive military operations on the front from the Baltic to the Black Sea, except such transfers as were already begun up to the moment of signing this agreement.

Ensign Krzyzanski, commander in chief of the army, in a proclamation addressed to all the army commands on all the fronts and the military revolutionary committee, announces that in consequence of the signing of the armistice, which begins December 17, "I propose, until receiving the full text of the treaty, to create all military operations."

Lenin, Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, declared at a meeting of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates last night that an armistice governing operations on the Russian front would be signed immediately. He added that peace negotiations would be begun immediately after the armistice had been signed.

Alles Satisfied, Says Trotsky

The Foreign Minister announced that for a time a break in the negotiations seemed imminent because General Hoffmann, the German negotiator, insisted on the right to transfer troops in small units. The German commander finally accepted the Russian formula.

"We can't and won't aid militarism in any way," M. Trotsky said. "This question of transferring troops was most fundamental. I think our formula is considered by our allies to be satisfactory."

Troop Proviso Farical

As reports of the transfer of German divisions from the Russian front began coming through from Europe four weeks ago, it is believed that hundreds of thousands of German troops reached or were on their way to the Western front before the Russo-German armistice was concluded. Military men of the Entente believe Germany had taken such full advantage of the Russian situation before Saturday that the prohibition of troop movements in the armistice agreement is farcical in character.

Colonel Repington, noted military critic of the London "Times," estimated last week that Germany had 150 divisions on the Western front and seventy-five on the Eastern front. Apparently all German troops between the ages of 15 and 35, he said, were being withdrawn from the Russian front for service in the west. In his opinion the British and French might expect to see 500,000 fresh fighting men opposite them before long, with a corresponding increase in guns and aircraft.

The Austro-German strength on the Italian front has recently been placed at fifty-two divisions, of which seven of them German, with eight more divisions in reserve, constituting a force of 1,200,000 men. Austria's manpower at the present time is set at about 1,239,000 troops, the greater majority of whom are on the Italian front.

Austria's Seventh Loan

VIENNA, Dec. 16 (via Amsterdam).—According to provisional estimates, 160,000,000 kronen (\$1,160,000,000) has been subscribed for the seventh Austrian war loan.

Guillotine Threat Made by Trotsky for Foes of Bolsheviks

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.—The executive committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates, by a vote of 150 to 104, to-day approved a decree declaring the Constitutional Democrats enemies of the people.

The Peasants' Congress, by a vote of 360 to 321, denounced the arrest of members of the Constituent Assembly and called upon the country and the army and navy to defend the Delegates with all their forces.

Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in an address to his opponents, said to-day:

"You are perturbed by the mild terror we are applying to our enemies. But know that within a month this terror will take the terrible form of the French revolutionary terror—not the fortress but the guillotine."

Britain Has Won Rather Than Lost, Von Tirpitz Says

Admiral, However, Scoffs at "Pretext That We Cannot Coerce England and United States"

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.—The German papers contain long accounts of the speech of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz before the Hamburg branch of the Fatherland party, in which the admiral said:

"Up to the present in this war Great Britain has won, rather than lost. Peace based on the status quo ante, or on renunciation, therefore, is out of the question for Germany."

With reference to the rumor that Germany would give up Zebrugg and Ostend if the British evacuated Calais, von Tirpitz said:

"The evacuation of Calais would never be equivalent to the loss of such first class security. Moreover, the Channel tunnel will become a fact after the war. For real security, we should have, besides Flanders and Antwerp, Calais and Boulogne. The rumor in question is a screen behind which the question of Flanders might be permitted to disappear."

"The pretext that we cannot coerce Great Britain and America falls to the ground when we consider the growing scarcity of the cargo space of our ruthless arch-enemy. The time for final decision will come when real distress begins to take the place of merely threatening distress. That time will come. It is only a question of keeping cool."

Kaiser Forms Department Of Navy for U-Boats

LONDON, Dec. 16.—An imperial decree prescribing for the duration of the war the formation of a new German Imperial Navy Department to be called the U-boat department has just been published.

The new department deals solely with U-boat affairs, which heretofore have been handled by the dockyards section of the navy.

"Vorwaerts" Demands Berlin Show Hand

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.—The Berlin Socialist paper, "Vorwaerts," commenting on the alleged attempt to open preliminary peace discussions between Great Britain and Germany, demands that the government tell the German people what it intended to communicate to Great Britain.

Attacking secret diplomacy, the paper says that both governments are afraid to take the initiative, lest it be considered a sign of hidden weakness.

"When will it be realized," the paper asks, "that it is a great honor, instead of a disgrace, to strive with the enemy for a means for reconciliation with freedom and self-respect, to end this insane human slaughter?"

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says: "Balfour did not say whether Britain was still willing to discuss the question, but there is no apparent reason why there should be a change. It is worth something that Britain formally declares her readiness for such discussion."

New Gas Device Lifts Ship From Sea Bottom

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—A successful public demonstration of a new system for raising sunken vessels was given to-day at Regia, across the harbor from Havana, where the sixty-ton masted barge Regia was brought to the surface.

Four specially constructed tanks divided into sections, one section containing acid and the other water, were attached to the hulls by divers. When all was ready a valve in each of the tanks was opened by means of lines, lifting power of which was sufficient to bring the craft to the surface and maintain it there.

Although only a few feet of one of the masts was visible above the water, the moment the valves were opened the barge began to rise, and within a minute it was floating erect.

Officers of the army and navy witnessed the demonstration.

Loyal Teachers Urge Internment Of the Disloyal

Meeting Repeats Pledge of Support to U. S. and Promise to Impress Pupils

Demands for the instant dismissal and internment, for the duration of the war, of all public school teachers who are proved disloyal were vigorously applauded last night at a loyalty meeting of teachers at the Stuyvesant High School.

At the conclusion of a series of addresses in which these views were endorsed by practically every high official of the Board of Education and public school system, the teachers arose and, with upraised right hand, solemnly repeated a loyalty pledge in which they agreed to uphold the government in the war.

Practically every speaker, including William G. Wilcox, president of the Board of Education, and Thomas W. Churchill, insisted that the teachers be given their privilege of free thinking and free speech. Robert L. McElroy, professor of history at Princeton University, who is occupying the seat once filled by President Wilson at that institution, even told of the advantage of a universal patriotism over that of the patriotism bounded by sectional lines.

But every speaker reinforced the sentiment in favor of drastic action against disloyal teachers. John W.

20,000 Tons Of Coal Give Relief to City

One Day's Supply Rushed From Jersey; More to Come

Ample Stock Soon, Says Railway Head

Distribution to Dealers Only Problem To Be Met, Officials Say

The coal famine that daily became more menacing to New York City as last week drew to a close was temporarily relieved yesterday with the ferrying to this side of the Hudson from New Jersey of 20,000 tons of fuel. This is a day's supply for the greater city.

About 75,000 tons more are in the New Jersey terminals, and vast gangs of laborers, directed by railroad officials and boss stevedores, are at work in shifts getting this into lighters. Government and railroad officials said that if the weather did not again interfere there would be no repetition of the situation which during the last

17 Engineers Among Missing, Says Pershing

Most of Men Supposed To Be Prisoners Were Trapped at Cambrai

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Seventeen enlisted men of the United States army engineer corps were reported missing in action by General Pershing in a dispatch to-day to the War Department. They were missing on November 30, the day of the German turning movement at Cambrai, and are believed to have fallen into the hands of the Germans while fighting valiantly with the engineer contingent which distinguished itself helping the British to check the attack.

The missing men, with their emergency addresses, are:

Sergeant PAUL M. SWENSON, Mrs. J. E. Swenson (mother), 366 Wadsworth Avenue, New York City.

Corporal FRANK UPTON, Mrs. Jane Upton (wife), 411 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York City.

Privates

SOLOMON GOLDWETTER, Miss Rose Perlstein (friend), 62 East 119th Street, New York City.

GEORGE H. J. SEAMAN, Mrs. Anna Seaman (mother), Woodhaven, L. I., New York.

DANIEL M. RANLET (father), 115 Forty-fourth Street, Corona, New York.

CHARLES A. GREGG, Mrs. M. A. Gregg (mother), New York City.

Kaiser's "Killed" Interview Foretelling in 1908 World War Rises From the Sea

Interned German Cruiser Relayed Spy Messages

Captain of the Geier, Held Before War at Honolulu, Broke Wireless Seal to Connect Agents Here With Plotters in Japan, Paper Charges

HONOLULU, Dec. 16.—While the ship's band was playing lively tunes to drown out all telltale sounds, the wireless apparatus of the German cruiser Geier, at the time she was interned in this harbor, relayed messages between German agents in the United States and Japan in furtherance of a plot to embroil the two countries in a war, according to an article printed in "The Star-Bulletin" here.

The article, which is published with the authority of the United States Naval Intelligence Bureau, declares that the seal placed on the Geier's wireless by the American government was broken by the Germans in order that the messages might be transmitted. This information was obtained from the diary of Captain Grasshof of that vessel, the article states.

Grasshof's diary says that in November, 1914, and February, 1917, messages ordering widespread promulgation of reports that Japanese forces were to land in Mexico and German forces in Canada were handled by the Geier's wireless, the operators working night and day in order that there would be no delay in the transmission of these radiograms.

According to the diary, Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, and Captain Rosedahl, his principal aide, were in the Geier when the wireless was broken. Afterward she was towed to the Pacific Coast for repairs.

former German consuls at Honolulu and Manila, were also implicated. Both pleaded guilty in San Francisco recently to complicity in a plot to establish a revolutionary government in India.

A German secret agent known as "K-17" was said in the diary to have aided in the transmission of these messages, and also to have advised the German government of the sailing time of Danish vessels from here and elsewhere. The diary hints at a plot to stir up revolts in China against the British, in furtherance of which quantities of arms were supposed to have been secretly buried in Shanghai and Manila. It also reveals supposed orders from the German Embassy at Washington following the destruction of the Lusitania to destroy German vessels in American and insular ports, as immediate war was feared. The diary states that these orders were cancelled subsequently by a certain "H. V. B." presumed to be von Bernstorff, so that cancellation came only after the machinery in these vessels had been destroyed.

Orders to the sailors of the Geier to return to Germany through the use of false passports also were issued, the article states.

The article says that Grasshof was court-martialed after the discovery of the diary, and is now in solitary confinement pending his removal to Fort Douglas, Utah.

On February 4, 1917, the Geier was seized by her crew and badly damaged. Afterward she was towed to the Pacific Coast for repairs.

Allies Still Force Fight In West, Says Baker

Initiative Has Not Passed to Enemy, Secretary Declares—Calls Reports of Imposing Offensive By Germans "Bold Advertising" Aimed to Force Speedy Peace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—"No element in the military situation should lead us to conclude that the initiative in the West has passed from the Allies to the enemy," says Secretary Baker, in his weekly review of military operations, made public to-night and devoted largely to the German advertising of an impending great offensive.

"During the period of the review (week ending yesterday) the general military situation in the West has remained unchanged," the Secretary says. "Rumors of great preparations on the part of the Germans with a view to achieving some major strategic success in the West continue to reach us."

"Reports of massed hostile concentrations in those sectors where the enemy proposes to break through the French front and roll back the allied line on a broad scale are numerous."

"Bold Advertising"

"The German higher command seeks peace through victory. The enemy is apparently very eager to have us believe that he is about to win such a victory."

"For the last two years the Germans have been on the defensive in the West. The bold advertising of an imposing offensive on the part of the enemy, while in the realm of possibility and therefore should not be neglected or overlooked, must in no wise be interpreted to mean that the increasing strength of the hostile forces will result in any permanent strategic advantage to the Germans."

"Surveying the outlines of the general war strategy on all fronts, we find that both belligerents have been on the offensive during the last six months."

"The Central powers have taken the initiative in the Eastern and Italian theatres; the Allies along the major front in the West, in Palestine, Mesopotamia and East Africa."

Gains in Italy

"The enemy has confined his efforts to advancing his lines along the Russian front, resulting in the capture of Riga, and then by a well conducted offensive in Italy, with the assistance of an intensive political drive, gained a marked strategic advantage in this sector."

"The Allies, in the principal theatre of operations, the West, have been able to record an almost uninterrupted series of tactical advantages, and in spite of the concentration of a preponderant majority of the most efficient German divisions, have gained considerable terrain and taken a large quota of prisoners."

"In the outlying areas of Mesopotamia and Palestine the British have driven the enemy before them, and their offensive culminated during the week in the capture of Jerusalem."

"Though the capture of the Holy City cannot be held a principal military objective of the campaign, so vigorously pursued by General Allenby in this theatre, the conquest of Jerusalem will have a wide influence throughout the Turkish Empire, and will go far toward reaffirming the prestige of the Allied powers throughout the Orient."

Germany Anxious for Speedy Peace

"Germany realizes the danger attendant upon the waning of her influence in the East, and will therefore be more anxious than ever to conclude a speedy peace before the 'war map' becomes less favorable."

"The raiding of German towns of the interior, more especially the industrial centres of the Rhineland, by Allied aircraft as reprisals for the repeated bombardment of our towns in France and Great Britain by the Germans has been successfully initiated."

"Reports of observers recently out of Germany, who were present during previous air raids, state that these raids have had a very depressing effect on the civilian people and have heightened the growing discontent among the German people, who now for the first time are being brought face to face with real war conditions."

"The armistice concluded by the Russians with the enemy now includes the entire Eastern front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Negotiations are not proceeding smoothly. The German demands, as reported to us, specify, among other points, the immediate opening up of channels of commercial intercourse between Russia and Germany."

Pershing Offers Promotion to Men On British System

(By The Associated Press.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 16.—Every enlisted man in the American army now carries the stars of a general in his knapsack. Orders just issued by General Pershing and a plan announced to-day so provide for promotion from the ranks that any private may win a commission, and having won it, may climb rapidly up through successive grades.

The latter feature is made possible by a section of the general orders, which says that hereafter all temporary appointments and promotions on the American expeditionary force will be on a selective plan, as in the British army. Recommendations for appointments and promotions must be based solely on demonstrated fitness and capacity of the man. The system of temporary appointments is one which the American army has not had previously.

Princess Radziwill Forced to Flee From Lithuanian Chateau

(Special Correspondence)

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The Bolsheviks of Russia have reduced almost to want Boston's own princess, the beautiful Dorothy Deacon, of Back Bay, who, in June, 1910, was married in London to Prince Antoine Albert Radziwill, head of the ancient line related to the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs and the Romanoffs.

Word was received here to-day from Rome that the princess had sought refuge in that city at the Borghese Palace, home of her mother, formerly Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon.

The princess's chateau, at Niewiesz, in Lithuania, was seized last week. The peasants are overrunning the vast estates and have taken over the sugar refineries, from which the family received a great income.

Emperor Hit England and Japan and Slurred Catholics in Talk With Hale

Advisers, in Panic, Had It Suppressed

Cut From 'The Century' Magazine, Pages Were Put on Warship and Destroyed at Sea

What follows is the extraordinary story of how the Kaiser suppressed from "The Century Magazine" a remarkable interview given out by him in 1908.

In the interview the Kaiser virtually predicted the world war.

At the "eleventh hour" the Kaiser sent a cruiser to America and took the printed magazine sections to sea, where, with great difficulty, they were destroyed.

"The New York World" printed what purported to be (and was) a partial abstract of the interview, but later retracted.

Now The Tribune tells the whole story, and also gives additional information as to what the famous interview contained.

By Frank B. Elser

Something over nine years ago—in July, 1908—Wilhelm II, then and now Emperor of Germany, sat on the deck of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, riding at anchor off Bergen, Norway, and talked with William Bayard Hale, then a highly respected American writer of unquestioned attainments. His majesty talked long—for two hours. He had dined well, but not wisely, as the saying goes, and his words came with a rush, and they had a sting to them. He was an Emperor, but more than that, he was a human being, and, as all human beings are wont at times to do, he was unburdening his heart, telling, if you choose, "what was on his mind," venting a long pent-up spleen, airing his hatreds.

Hale listened, inwardly a-tremble, outwardly calm. For although since classed as a German propagandist Hale has never been rated a poor reporter, and when he left the yacht he reasoned that he carried with him the most momentous interview ever accorded a journalist. And unquestionably it was. It was full of dynamite from start to finish. It reeked with abuse of England and King Edward; it slurred and maligned the Catholic Church in Germany and elsewhere; it damned the Japanese and the Anglo-Japanese alliance; it predicted the world war.

Revealed Himself as World's Trouble Maker

In other words, Wilhelm II, as far back as 1908, had revealed himself as the character in the rôle of which he now stands convicted—the world's trouble maker. As such England and the rest of the world might have appraised him with more or less accuracy immediately the Hale interview appeared in print. But the interview did not appear. It was suppressed. The Kaiser had talked for publication, but it was suppressed nevertheless. The Tribune is enabled now to present for the first time the true story of the suppression, together with a series of incidents bearing on the suppression leading right up to the outbreak of the present war. Moreover, it has established a fact that should be of prime interest to the Kaiser, to the Imperial German Chancellor and to the late German Ambassador to the United States, Count Johann von Bernstorff. It is this:

One printed copy of the interview is still extant, and in this country. It is in a place where neither the German government nor the United States government is supposed to intrude. Some day it will be printed.

But to go back to the summer of 1908, when Hale, the royal interviewer, departed from the royal yacht mentally bulging with the verbal high explosives that he carried. What the Kaiser had told him was not only astounding in itself, but more so in view of the fact that the German people were then indulging in a great hub-bub over an interview the Emperor had had a short time before given to a representative of "The London Daily Telegraph." The Kaiser's tongue was too loose, so folks were saying. Prince von Buelow, the then Imperial German Chancellor, was of the same opinion, and the story goes that he had obtained from his majesty a pledge against loose talk to guard against just such an international sensation that Hale was about to launch.

Von Buelow at Once Planned to Intercept It

Learning then with what frankness and indiscretion the Emperor had talked to the American writer, the



Rafferty, president of the Federation of Teachers' Associations, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, first expressed it.

The climax of the meeting came with the reading of the pledge of loyalty by Gustave Straubmuller, acting Superintendent of Schools, and the repeating of the words, phrase by phrase, by every teacher in the auditorium of the school.

The pledge, which was drawn up by a committee of teachers, follows:

We, the teachers of the public schools of the City of New York, do solemnly pledge our unequalled loyalty to the President and Congress of the United States in this war with the imperial governments of Germany and Austria.

We pledge ourselves actively to inculcate in our pupils by word and deed love of the flag and unquestioning loyalty to the military policy of the government and to the measures and principles proclaimed by the President and Congress.

We declare ourselves to be in sympathy with the purposes of the government and its efforts to make the world safe for democracy, and believe that our highest duty at this moment is to uphold the hands of the President and Congress in this crisis.

We believe that any teachers whose views prevent them from subscribing to such sentiments should not be permitted to teach the youth of our city.

Mayor-elect Hylan, who had planned to speak, was unable to attend, but sent a letter, saying:

"If disloyalty exists in the schools I shall use every instrumentality at my command to assist in its eradication. We should think more of our country than our personal views."

week has brought suffering not only to the poor but to thousands of families that never before had known a winter hardship.

"With the Great Lakes closed to navigation," said E. E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, "the railroads will be in a position to flood the city with coal."

Distribution Still a Problem

Distribution remained the greatest problem involving the coal that reached the city yesterday and last night. Street conditions, due to the storm, were still bad, and many of the trucks sent to the ships to receive the lighter cargoes were stalled, so that dealers, working under the direction of fuel administration officers were able only to get coal to hospitals and other public institutions whose supplies were low.

The problem of getting coal to the cellar men and small neighborhood yards which supply the people of the poorer quarters of the city where the fuel shortage caused the keenest suffering, remains to be met to-day. The street cleaning forces quit work at dark last night, but Commissioner Fethers promised to have fifteen or twenty thousand men at the task of removing snow to-day in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens and on the East and West sides, south of Fourteenth Street.

Of the coal that reached the city yesterday The Bronx received 1,500 tons—five lighter loads. Cyrus Miller, government fuel administrator for that borough, said last night that owing to

Michael Geoghegan (mother), 611 West 185th Street, New York City.

HAROLD T. ANDREWS, Frank Bradford (uncle), Portland, Me.

ALPHONSO J. MCGRATH, Timothy McGrath (relative), Chestnut Hill, Mass.

MYRON VAN DE MARK, Mrs. A. R. Van De Mark (mother), New Paltz, N. Y.

FRANK BROOKS, Mrs. B. Warshop (sister), 949 Fox Street, New York City.

ULRICH N. MANEY, John M. Maney (father), 1733 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

JOHN LALTY, Michael Lalty (father), Golden Bridge, N. Y.

LUKE A. LOVELY, Thomas Lovely (father), 101 North Stevens Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.

HARRY J. MASON, Mrs. C. Mason (mother), 337 Eighth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

MICHAEL DINA, James Dina (father), 147 East Fourth Street, New York City.

PETER J. TINGO, Mrs. Anthony Tingo (mother), New York City.

HERBERT F. UELTZ, Mrs. A. Karl (mother), 78 Union Street, Newark, N. J.

One Missing Man Was New York Policeman

Corporal Frank Upton, one of the missing engineers, was the first New York policeman, his wife said last night, to join the colors. He was small in stature and was known as "the mid-get cop," a non-degenerate which hoodlums of the Gashouse district came to hold in deep respect. He joined the police force in 1900.

His home was at 254 West Twenty-second Street. His wife, three children and father are living there now, all of them confident that he has come out on top somehow. He is thirty-nine years old.

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